

The Wheeling Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

VOLUME XL—NUMBER 180.

HERE'S A MARKER

To Be Put Against I-Want-To-Be President Hill.

THE NOYES-ROCKWELL CONTEST.

An Echo of Hill's Governorship That Reverberates

IN THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

He Tried to Bull-Doze the Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, but the Virginian Will Have None of It—O'Ferrall Tells Him Plainly That He Did Wrong, and That the Republican Congressional Contestant is Entitled to His Seat—The Senator and the Chairman Nearly Come to Blows.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The feature of interest to-day was the disclosure regarding the recent attempt of Senator Hill to restrain the judgment of the House elections committee in the Noyes-Rockwell case, and which almost resulted in a personal encounter between the New York senator and Col. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, chairman of the elections committee. Rockwell secured his certificate to his seat by irregular proceedings. Though a Democrat the Court of Appeals of the state of New York, the political complexion of which is Democratic, decided in favor of Noyes the Republican contestant. In the meantime Rockwell had secured the certificate and it could not be recalled. Ever since the present house was organized it has been the intention of the Democratic leaders to seat Noyes, who has an undoubted right to the seat. About one month ago Congressman Rockwell importuned Senator Hill to save him. He said that it was an attempt of the Cleveland Democrats in the house, among whom was Congressman Lockwood, to unseat him (Rockwell) because he was a Hill Democrat.

COULDN'T BULLDOZE O'FERRALL.

On this representation the New York senator agreed to have the house elections committee attended to. The Democratic members of the committee were sent for, and each was given to understand that it would be personally offensive to Hill if a New York Democrat were turned out of the house to make room for a Republican. Mr. O'Ferrall, who believed that senatorial interference could not be properly tolerated by a house committee, would not consult with Senator Hill on the subject. On Friday of last week the senator went to the house elections committee room and sent for Colonel O'Ferrall. The latter came without knowing who desired to see him. Upon making his appearance Senator Hill began to argue that the house committee would be going wrong if it unseated Rockwell. Colonel O'Ferrall replied that the committee had examined the case and would make a recommendation to the house in accordance with the law of the case.

"In spite of my protest?" asked Senator Hill, shaking his finger threateningly.

NEARLY A RIOT.

"Yes, in spite of any outside interference," said the Virginian, who had by this time become excited and was approaching Senator Hill and also shaking his finger. At this point the other gentlemen present saw that a personal encounter was imminent and the interference to prevent a continuation of hostilities. Senator Hill then returned to the senate. Up to this time no vote had been taken in the committee, it only being understood that Noyes was to get the seat. To-day Chairman O'Ferrall called the committee together and a vote was taken. Only one Democrat voted, no, Gillespie, of Pennsylvania. The seven Republicans of course voted for the contestant, resulting in a favorable report for Noyes. The Democrats dodged, as most of them did not care to get into the issues that had been raised between Chairman O'Ferrall and Senator Hill.

WILLIAMS' WAIL.

He Kicks on Walker Editing His Speech. Objects to Magnump Reference.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the house to-day Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, rising to a question of privilege, moved to strike from the Record that portion of the speech of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, on Tuesday last, which had not been delivered by him. There seemed to be, said Mr. Williams, a constant complaint on the part of the Democratic representatives from Massachusetts against their Republican colleagues. He would not publish utterances of a personal and insulting nature, such as he thought seldom appeared in the records of Congress. The speech which the gentleman had printed made a gross attack on the class of men who were denominated "sluggwumps," and on the New England delegation. After the gentleman from Massachusetts had declared that he would print the rest of his remarks, there appeared a sub-headline, inserted by the gentleman himself: "Hot shot for Magnumps." Hear and Williams shown up. Williams' report on silver coinage rattled. [Laughter.] His (Williams) inquiry was a proper one, whether the rules permitted a congressman to edit his speeches in the Record and have the results as he saw them in his own mind, blazoned to the world. It was the business of the committee on printing to see that such matter was not injected by such means as to see that no such thing should happen in the future.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on printing, said that the committee had no authority over the subject. Mr. Walker said that the head-lines to which the gentleman objected had been printed by mistake. [Laughter.] Mr. Williams said that it was not his purpose to do anything more than to ask the attention of the committee on printing to such methods, and to ask it to see that no such thing should happen in the future.

Mr. Richardson said that it was not in the power of the committee to prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts making head-lines and captions to the various phrases of his speech.

Mr. Williams called attention to the language which seemed to him to be unparliamentary and offensive in the extreme—words that were not uttered in the heat of debate, but were printed without provocation—words uttered in only printing, and not in a manly fashion. The privilege of printing in the Record was never intended to give the power of personal insult. Even if proper under the rules, the exercise of that power was not gentlemanly and not parliamentary.

The matter was finally referred to the committee on printing for investigation and the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

WOODS' CONFIRMATION.

The Revised Vote by Which he was Confirmed Judge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—In the senate to-day there was a renewal of the discussion which has been had during the recent executive sessions upon the proposition to acquit the public with the nature of the charges made against Judge Woods, and the proceedings of the senate while considering the nomination. Finally it was decided that the testimony taken by the judiciary committee in the course of the investigation should be made public, as well as the vote by which the nomination was confirmed. The vote was: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Chandler, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscok, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Haddock, Proctor, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Squire and Stockbridge.—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Fairbank, George, Gibson (Maryland), Harris, Jones (Arkansas), Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Ransom, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Walthall.—24.

The pairs were Messrs. Aldrich and Hill; Cameron and Butler; Carey and Irby; Casey and Vest; Culloin and Gray; Dubois and Gibson (Louisiana); Felton and Bruce; Frye and Gorman; Morrill and Carlisle; Platt and Barbour; Power and White; Quay and McPherson; Stanford and Vance; Teller and Chilton; Warren and Gorden; Wilson and Colquitt; Walcott and Keha.

It appears that five senators, all Republicans, were absent and unpaired. They were Messrs. Jones (Nevada), Perkins, Pettigrew, Stewart and Washburn. It is explained that the vote was taken an hour earlier than was expected, so that some of these senators who were attending to departmental business returned to the capital too late to vote. The testimony taken by the judiciary committee relative to the nomination of Judge Woods makes a volume of 172 printed pages, including exhibits. It comprises testimony given by N. C. Butler, of Indianapolis, clerk of the United States supreme court, relative to the Coy-Sullivan trials; W. C. Nichols, of Indianapolis, deputy clerk of the court room, upon the same subject; L. O. Bailey, of Indianapolis, formerly assistant district attorney, touching the indictments in the trial on these cases: Samuel Claypool, of Indianapolis, a lawyer in the same connection; T. M. Ochiltree, of Rushville, Ind., a lawyer, touching the charges of discrimination by Judge Woods against Democrats; Judge C. F. McOutt, of Terre Haute, Ind., of counsel for the defense in the Coy-Sullivan cases to the effect that Judge Woods' conduct had been strictly unfair and partisan and that he had assumed most of the duties of the prosecuting attorney; Emory B. Sellers, of Monticello, Ind., formerly United States district attorney, relative to the same cases and the blocks of five letters; Nathan Morris, of Indianapolis, present United States attorney, upon the same subject, touching particularly upon the dismissal of the cases; E. F. Ritter, Indianapolis, lawyer, in the same relation; S. N. Chambers, United States district attorney, concerning the estimation in which Judge Woods is held by the people of Indiana.

The exhibits are made up of the records of the courts in the trial of the bribery cases; the opinion of the Supreme Court in the same case; Judge Woods' card to the public defending his interpretation of the law in the Dudley case; Justice Harlan, in approval of Judge Woods' ruling, a letter from Judge Niblack to show that Judge Woods' second charge was not an after thought, ex-Senator McDonald's criticisms of Judge Woods and the latter's replies; the celebrated Dudley-Whitaker letter (the blocks of five letters), and the denunciatory resolution of the Indiana Democratic convention.

Judges' Commissions Signed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The President signed the commissions of the nine new circuit judges this afternoon, and ordered that they be forwarded to them at once, so there may be no unnecessary delay in their entering upon the discharge of their functions.

In Favor of the Republican Member.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The house elections committee this morning decided by a vote of 7 to 1 to recommend the seating of Hayes, the Republican contestant in the New York election contest and the unseating of Stockwell, the Democratic sitting member.

Secretary Blaine Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Secretary Blaine is reported to be better to-day. He was able to leave his room for the first time since he was taken ill. During the day he transacted some private business requiring attention.

Secretary Foster Still in New York.

New York, March 18.—Secretary Foster, who intended going to Washington to-day has decided, owing to the storm, to postpone his departure until to-morrow. He is still at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his wife and daughter.

Old Fairmount Citizen Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., March 18.—Mr. John Carney passed peacefully away this morning about 4 o'clock after a long illness. He was about 70 years old, and has lived here most of his life. Every body knew him and called him "Uncle John," for none stood higher in the estimation of the people.

Old Reliable Buzz Saw.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH., March 18.—B. F. Hill, proprietor of a saw mill in Hillburg, was thrown against a circular saw and killed yesterday. His body was cut in two.

CHICAGO'S BOODLE GANG.

The Inquiry Opened, but a Halt Is Suddenly Called.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY

Are Said to be Interested in the Corporations That Are Being Investigated—How the Story of Bribery Leaked Out—One Man Who Did Not Get Enough Stuff Cast Out Valuable Hints—Why the Alderman Withdrew.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The scenes about the criminal court to-day were a repetition of the exciting incidents marking the investigation four years ago, that landed in the penitentiary half a dozen of the best known politicians of the city. The inquiry which began to-day opened with a supposed "sneaker" as the first witness to disclose the secret money-getting methods of his fellow aldermen. The witness was Alderman Stanley Kunz, who, while in his cups, gave utterance to some striking, queer remarks the other night on the floor of the council chamber, and who, it has been stated, felt that he had not received all he was entitled to when favors were passing around for franchises worth hundreds of thousands.

While Kunz was within the jury room, and being put upon the rack, reports were current among the interested groups outside that at least one alderman had fled the city, and that a number of others were under detective surveillance. It was stated that President C. K. G. Billings, of the Gas Trust, would be the next witness after Kunz, and would be followed by City Clerk Vanclove, the latter of whom is present at all meetings of the aldermen.

States Attorney Longenecker had an earnest conference with Detective John Bonfield, of Anarchist fame, before the inquiry began. It was whispered that this prosecution had struck a snag at the outset in the fact that the corporations interested in the alleged fraudulent grants had representatives in the membership of the grand jury. Color was lent to this report by an announcement after Alderman Kunz came out of the jury room that no other witnesses would be examined until to-morrow. Kunz denied having given up any valuable information, but admitted that that he was to be called later on.

The discovery is said to have been made by the detectives employed by the investigators that the "combine" met in a room in the rear of a saloon owned by a certain alderman for the division of the spoils or the planning of other sand-bagging schemes. John Bonfield, who is said to have done most of the detecting in the case, rented a room directly over that used by the "combine," as a clearing house. Through a hole made in the ceiling, and a microphone communicating with the interior of the lower room, the chief of detectives saw and heard everything that transpired below him. Shorthand reports of the scenes and conversations were made by the detective's assistant, who sat beside him while taking observations.

In addition to this, it is said that dis-appointed political ambition has had considerable to do with the expose. The aldermen, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, were turned down by the respective parties at the recent primaries and in revenge are divulging the secrets of the gang.

Alderman Roth was defeated for re-nomination, and a report was current to-day that to him largely the inception of the investigation was due. He was said to have received \$1,000 in two bills of \$500 each, in the retiring room of the council chamber of the Sherman House on the night of the passage of the Economic Gas ordinance. The story is that he kept the money, voted "yes" and then "wilted." He subsequently, it is said, went to a newspaper office, gave up the money and told of other transactions that had come to his knowledge.

When the jury assembles to-morrow Alderman Kunz will be again put on the stand. The next witness will probably be President Billings of the Gas Trust. Billings fought the passage of the Economic Gas ordinance. It is rumored that he will tell the names of aldermen who told him of the amounts they had received to vote for the ordinance.

MARRIED FOR MONEY.

And the Sad Result—Aster's Son-in-Law in a Scandal.

New York, March 18.—Society in this city is on tenter hooks ament the arrival of the steamship Majestic. The steamship contains two important passengers—J. Coleman Drayton, son-in-law of William Astor, and Hallett Alsop Borrowe, son of the vice president of the Equitable Life Insurance company. The interest in these two voyagers lies in the following facts:

For two months the American colonies of London and Paris have heard vague rumors of a prospective duel between Borrowe and Drayton, growing out of suspicions entertained by Drayton regarding Borrowe's friendship with Mrs. Drayton, which Borrowe has always declared to be entirely platonic. Friends of Borrowe say that Drayton recently made charges against his wife to her parents, and they agreed to pay him \$5,000 a year and \$15,000 a year for their children, who should remain under his wife's care, but that if she continued the acquaintance of Borrowe the children and their \$15,000 should come under the charge of Drayton.

The latter part of last year Drayton, his wife and children came to Europe, and he took a house at Wimbledon, spending most of his time, however, in London, where he made the St. James club, in Piccadilly, his headquarters. Borrowe arrived in London in January and took up his abode at the Hotel Victoria.

Soon after his arrival Drayton found Borrowe and Mrs. Drayton luncheon together at the Midland Grand Hotel. According to Borrowe's friends, Drayton came upon them accompanied by two detectives, and said: "Caught you again! When are you two going to bolt?" and left the room. It was not long afterward that the correspondence passed between the two men which is printed below, and Drayton endeavored to bring about a duel. Borrowe was ready enough,

but his seconds, Hardy Vane Milbank and Edward Fox, refused to allow the fight, on the ground that Drayton's conduct in accepting money, and the fact that he had been suspicious of his wife five years before he had challenged Borrowe, forfeited his right to ask for the satisfaction of a gentleman. In this decision the seconds were upheld. A London dispatch says: Hardy Vane Milbank, who accompanies Borrowe to New York, is one of the best known young Englishmen in Europe. He is the oldest son of Sir Frederick Milbank, the Yorkshire Baronet, who is one of the heirs of the late Duke of Cleveland. Hardy Milbank is one of the kind of men we read about. He is but little over 30 years of age, and has already run through a fortune of £300,000 or \$1,500,000. His dueling experience is one of the most extraordinary on record. Within a year he was called out by the husband, brother and father of a German lady, with regard to whom he has always sworn he was unjustly accused. He killed them all, being twice dangerously injured himself, and finding a new duel on his hands so soon as he recovered strength to leave his bed.

Drayton has taken his children from his wife and left them with friends in Wales. Mrs. Drayton is in London, living in Mayfair. Her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, are in Paris. It is probable that the present conditions will result in a divorce.

BUCKHANNON'S DEVELOPMENT.

Meeting of the Association—A Highly Satisfactory Showing—The Coming Season.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., March 18.—The Buckhannon Land Trust Association held its first annual stockholders' meeting here. A full statement of the association's affairs was submitted to the great satisfaction of the shareholders, who expressed surprise that so much had been done at a cost comparatively so small. The old trustees were re-elected, and the board organized by re-electing in the main the old officers. The position of general manager was not filled, there being at this time no need of any other salaried officer than the secretary-treasurer. The great scarcity of houses continues. At least a hundred will be erected this season, but there is demand for twice this number.

The Buckhannon River Lumber Company started its new band mill yesterday on a trial trip. It is one of the best equipped in the country. Work is progressing on the same company's new planing mill. The chair factory is getting into shape for business. A site has been settled for a furniture factory to make bedroom sets, the capital being mostly subscribed in town. There will be another sale of lots in the summer. Lots are changing hands at private sale. A lot sold yesterday at 75 per cent more than was asked for it last October.

Heavy snow has been falling for two days. In the back counties fifteen inches had fallen up to yesterday.

NEVER WROTE IT.

Cleveland Never Penned a Missive Declining the Nomination.

New York, March 18.—This morning the Herald has a Lakewood, N. J., dispatch embodying an interview with Mr. Cleveland about the story in the Evening Telegram to the effect that previous to his having written the letter to General Dragg, of Wisconsin, in which he left it to be inferred that if the people so willed it, he would accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he had prepared a letter for the Associated Press in which he positively declined to be a candidate. After writing it, however, the story went, he was persuaded to destroy it. "Why," resumed the ex-president, "I never dreamed of writing such a letter, and surely if I had penned such a letter I certainly would know something about it."

"Well, well," he continued, "so they say Mrs. Cleveland induced me to suppress a letter that was never written. That silly story is an absurd one, for the main fact that Mrs. Cleveland never interferes in political matters in which I am concerned."

"The only letter I have written of late was the one to General Dragg, and that was written in a hurry and just when I was on the point of leaving for my gunning trip. That letter, which the general has seen fit to give to the press, expressed my views plainly. I did not think at the time I wrote the letter that it would ever be used in the manner it has, or I might have taken more time in answering."

During the conversation, which was in the reception room of his isolated cottage, Mrs. Cleveland sat in the ex-president's private study, which adjoined the sitting room, the door of which was ajar.

Ill in the South.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 18.—This forenoon at 11 o'clock Senator Hill held a reception in the parlors of the De Soto hotel and shook hands with 500 or 600 Savannah Democrats, as they passed through.

At 11:30 Senator Hill and his party were driven to the wharf when a tug was boarded and a brief trip made down the harbor.

After a drive around the city, Senator Hill and his aides left here for Augusta at 2 o'clock, on a special train.

Augusta, GA., March 18.—The journey to Augusta was quickly made with but few stops. The little city of Waynesboro was reached about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and a very pleasing ovation was tendered the distinguished New Yorker.

He Isn't Eligible, Anyhow.

BOSTON, MASS., March 18.—At a dinner last night, commemorative of the 254th anniversary of the granting of the charter of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Governor Russell was present for a short time, and was introduced by Captain Taylor as "the next President of the United States. This announcement created the wildest enthusiasm, the governor ineffectually trying to make himself heard for several minutes. Finally, when the noise had somewhat subsided, Governor Russell said: "Much as I appreciate the compliment of the introduction, I feel that I must rise and declare the fact that I disclaim any ambition or high aspirations for that high office, and proclaim my honest and loyal belief in the candidacy of another, whom I shall earnestly and heartily support." [Loud cries of Cleveland, Cleveland,] to which the governor smiled very significantly.

TUMBLING TO PIECES.

Balfour's Administration is a Great Disappointment.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

Only a Matter of Time, According to Gladstone's Theories—Lord Salisbury's Attitude on the Bering Sea Matter a Slick Move for Electioneering Purposes—The Radical Press Takes a Peculiarly Contradictory View of the Matter.

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LONDON, March 18.—Mr. Labouchere's attempt in the house of commons yesterday to extort from Mr. Balfour some information as to the period of the dissolution of parliament fizzled, owing to a lack of support, even his own set holding aloof. Mr. Gladstone, before starting for Hawarden had a conference with Sir William Harcourt, Sir George Trevelyan and others, and brought them into accord with his policy of not interfering with the progress of government business on the ground that it is tumbling to pieces with sufficient rapidity, making the period of dissolution a matter of indifference.

The warmest friends of Mr. Balfour admit that his leadership is a disappointment.

The question of the renewal of modus vivendi in the Bering Sea matter reached an advanced stage during the week, Sir Julian Pauncefote being charged to state the character of Lord Salisbury's reply to the United States note on Wednesday. In the ministerial circles it is believed that Lord Salisbury continues to contend that a renewal of the modus vivendi under existing conditions is unreasonable. Liberals are of the opinion that Lord Salisbury wants to leave the Bering Sea question in a state that will embarrass the coming Gladstone government. The matter does not excite much public interest, as nobody admits the possibility of the difficulty ripening into a dangerous quarrel. A certain section of the radical press takes a curiously "jingoish" view of the matter. While assailing Lord Salisbury for mismanagement of the dispute, they denounce the claims of the United States as "preposterous, impudent pretensions, violating the elementary principles of international law."

The Irish Unionists have arranged to contest sixty seats in Ireland. The chances of their winning a majority of these is remote, but they aim to embarrass the Nationalists. The election fund of the latter is such that it cannot possibly stand the drain unless assisted externally. The Liberal war chest can be drawn upon, but the main reliance is placed in Irish Americans. The Nationalists are reluctant to take a penny from the Liberals, as their acceptance would place them under obligations. It is estimated that they will require £30,000 to fight with success.

It is reported that the Palmers, one of the largest ship building firms in the United Kingdom, are arranging to transfer their plant of works at Newcastle-on-Tyne to a certain port in the United States, where they will conduct their business in future. Mr. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil company, will, it is said, join the enterprise, contributing \$40,000,000, and using his influence to secure government contracts for war ships.

A CABINET CRISIS

In Germany—The Primary Education Bill the Stumbling Block.

BERLIN, March 18.—Rumors are current here to-day that there is a partial crisis in the Prussian cabinet, resulting from the meeting of the ministers yesterday, at which the emperor presided. The subject under discussion at the meeting was the primary education bill, and it is well known that there is a considerable divergence of opinion among the ministers on this measure.

The sudden return to Berlin of Herr Rauehapt, a leading conservative, is believed to be connected with the impending resignations of two ministers. The Kreuz Zeitung publishes a report that Chancellor Von Caprivi has resigned. It has received no confirmation, however. The North German Gazette confirms the report that Count Von Zedlitz-Truttschler, minister of ecclesiastical affairs, intends to resign.

The Cologne Gazette to-day says it is reported among the members of the Prussian Diet that the Emperor at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet stated that he did not wish the primary education bill passed exclusively by a clerical majority.

The Gazette expresses the hope that the resignation of Count Von Zedlitz-Truttschler will not induce Chancellor Von Caprivi to resign. It adds that it will be unusual even if the chancellor of the German empire should resign because in a single state, a bill, bearing the unmistakable stamp of one minister, did not pass.

The Berlin Tageblatt declares that a majority of those present at yesterday's cabinet council advocated the withdrawal of the primary educational bill. Chancellor Von Caprivi's intention to resign is becoming more decided. He has represented to the Emperor that he must identify himself with Count Von Zedlitz, whose views he personally shared.

In the event of the chancellor resigning, it will be difficult to anticipate his successor, or a possible combination for a new minister.

It now appears that Count Von Zedlitz resigned his office at the nomination of the cabinet council on Thursday, and that he was prompted to take this action by the statement made by Emperor William that he did not wish the primary education bill passed by a one-sided majority.

Four Persons Burned.

LONDON, March 18.—A fire occurred this morning in a butcher's shop, Drompton, causing the death of four persons. The apartments over the shop were occupied by the family of a man named Weston. The fire spread with great rapidity, and cut off the escape of Mrs. Weston, her children and a girl named Amy Glover, who perished in the flames.

DEEMING'S DEEDS.

The Post Mortem Closed and the Victims Buried.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—It has transpired that Frederick Deeming, alias Williams, the perpetrator of the foulest crime that has ever occurred in this city, tried hard to get control of the business of Mrs. Mather, whose daughter he married after murdering his wife and four children and burying their bodies under the floor under the house at Rain Hill. He was frustrated in the attempt by Mrs. Maher's son, to whom Deeming sent a letter, sonally abusing him for interfering with his plans. The village of Rain Hill was to-day thronged with visitors from every part of Liverpool district, who are present for the purpose of attending the funeral of the victims of the terrible tragedy. The bodies will be interred in the parish church yard this afternoon.

The post mortem examination of the remains proceeded to-day. The doctors who conducted the post mortem examination were obliged to open the windows on account of the stench from the bodies. This enabled the great crowd to watch the operations of the doctors. The parish church yard was packed with spectators who were patiently awaiting the funeral.

After Walter Deeming, a brother of the murder, and a number of policemen who had taken part in the search for and discovery of the bodies had given their evidence, the inquest was adjourned.

The box shipped by Deeming to Plymouth addressed "Mrs. Hoids" and which was never called for, was opened at Plymouth to-day. It was found to contain the clothing of Mrs. Deeming and the children. There was in the box a night dress covered with blood stains.

The bodies were buried in a large trench that had been dug for the reception. The expense of the funeral will be borne by the parish.

More Misstatements.

BERLIN, March 18.—The North German Gazette says it is authorized to declare that the published reports of the financial troubles of the crown and that the crown intends to raise a loan of 40,000,000 marks are pure inventions. The paper also declares authoritatively that the reports that it is the intention of the government to increase the civil list and to procure funds for the renovation of the Schloss by means of a lottery, are utterly without a word of truth.

His Honor was Aspersed.

PARIS, March 18.—Jacques France, the sculptor made an attempt to-day to kill Binot De Villers, arbitrator of the tribunal of commerce. The sculptor alleged that his honor had been aspersed by De Villers. The latter was dangerously wounded and his condition is now regarded as precarious. The weapon used was a brand awl with which France stabbed De Villers twelve times. France is in prison.

Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that the government is neglecting to take the proper sanitary precautions to prevent an outbreak of yellow fever. A dispatch from Rio Janeiro states that during the last fortnight there were 775 deaths from yellow fever there. The crews of twenty-three steamers have been attacked by the disease.

His Callous Folly.

LONDON, March 18.—The Chronicle, commenting on the execution of the poachers, says: "The callous folly of Home Secretary Matthews has lost the government thirty seats in the rural districts. He has shocked the conscience and affronted the reason of the vast majority of his countrymen."

Factional Fight.

CORK, March 18.—A hall in which a public lecture was being given in North Cork, last night, was the scene of a factional fight between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites. Many persons were injured by being struck by missiles. The disturbance was quelled by the police.

Hunting Irish Heirs.

BERLIN, March 18.—Much interest has been excited in Newry by the arrival there of Mrs. John McKeown, of Washington, Pa., who with a solicitor is searching for relatives of her deceased husband. Mr. McKeown, left an enormous fortune.

A Tug Boat Disaster.

BERLIN, March 18.—A dispatch from Duisburg, in Rhenish-Prussia, states that the boiler of the tug boat Heinrich, plying on the Rhine, exploded last night. The deck of the tug boat was shattered. Six men, including the captain, were killed.

MAY BE TWO TICKETS.

Democrats May Put Up Two Men for the Presidency.

New York, March 18.—"Are the Democrats likely to put two presidential tickets in the field this year?"

That is the way the Herald's Washington man opens a special to his paper and then he adds: "If the Democratic house passes by a substantial majority a free silver bill, and if this action be followed by the insertion of a free silver plank in the Chicago platform, it is not improbable that the year 1892 may witness a repetition of the political events of 1860, when two Democratic candidates contended for victory, not one against the other, but against the candidates of the Republican and Whig parties as well. I am assured that leading anti-silver Democrats of the house are considering the advisability of such a course as the only means of correctly defining their position on the great questions of the day. It is argued by those gentlemen that it would be impossible for any consistent Democrat to vote the Republican ticket, and by so doing give his endorsement to the McKinley tariff bill."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, slightly warmer, west wind. For Western Pennsylvania, local snows, except fair in southwest Pennsylvania, west winds, slight rise in temperature. For Ohio, local snows in north, fair in south portion, west winds, slightly warmer.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.